

layer 70 includes three parts. One of the mask layer 70 is a center mask layer 71 corresponding to the center region 12 so that the center mask layer 71 defines the first region. Another one of the mask layer 70 is an inner periphery mask layer 72 corresponding to the inner periphery region 26a so that the inner periphery mask layer 72 defines the second region. The inner periphery mask layer 72 surrounds the center mask layer 71. The last one of the mask layer 70 is an outer periphery mask layer 73 corresponding to the outer periphery region 26b so that the outer periphery mask layer 73 defines the third region. The outer periphery mask layer 73 surrounds the center mask layer 71 and the inner periphery mask layer 72.

[0052] The inner periphery mask layer 72 has multiple openings, and a distance between the neighboring two openings is smaller than that of the center mask layer 71. The outer periphery mask layer 73 has multiple openings, and a distance between the neighboring two openings is larger than that of the inner periphery mask layer 72.

[0053] Next, as shown in FIG. 9, a part of the N type epitaxial layer (25) exposed through the openings of the mask layer 70 is anisotropically etched by a dry-etching method such as a RIE method so that a trench is formed. Thus, the N columns 25, 25a, 25b are formed. The width of each N column 25, 25a, 25b is controlled appropriately. Each N column 25, 25a, 25b is separated by the trench. Then, the mask layer 70 is removed.

[0054] Next, as shown in FIG. 10, the P column 27, 27a, 27b is embedded in the trench by an embedding epitaxial growth method. Thus, the SJ structure having the N column 25, 25a, 25b and the P column 27, 27a, 27b is formed. Here, the width of each trench is the same. Therefore, the P column 27, 27a, 27b can be formed in each trench homogeneously. Thus, the difference of impurity amount between the P column and the N column is controlled appropriately and the total impurity amount of the P column and the N column is also controlled appropriately. Thus, the drift layer 26 is formed.

[0055] Next, the P type semiconductor layer covering the surface of the device is polished and removed if necessary. When the P type semiconductor layer is used as a body region, a part of the P type semiconductor layer is removed, i.e., the removed portion of the P type semiconductor layer is controlled appropriately.

[0056] Then, other parts such as electrodes and semiconductor regions can be formed by a conventional semiconductor process. Thus, the device having the drift layer 26 is completed.

Second Embodiment

[0057] A semiconductor device having a SJ structure according to a second embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. 12.

[0058] The N columns 25 and the P columns 27 in the center region 12 are repeated alternately in a horizontal direction. The N columns 25a, 25b and the P columns 27a, 27b in the inner and the outer periphery regions 26a, 26b are also repeated alternately in the same horizontal direction. The periphery region 14 includes three parts which are composed of the inner and the outer periphery regions 26a, 26b and the third periphery region 26c. The third periphery

region 26c includes the N column 25c and the P column 27c, which are formed to extend from the N column 25 and the P column in the center region 12. Thus, the width of the N column 25c in the third periphery region 26c is equal to the width of the N column 25 in the center region 12. Further, the width of the P column 27c in the third periphery region 26c is equal to the width of the P column 27 in the center region 12. The impurity amounts of the N column 25c and the P column 27c in the third periphery region 26c cannot be controlled appropriately so that the difference of the impurity amount between the N column 25c and the P column 27c in the third periphery region 26c is not changed compared with the center region 12. In this case, the withstand voltage of the third periphery region 26c may be reduced. However, when the length of the third periphery region 26c is sufficiently long, the reduction of the withstand voltage of the third periphery region 26c is limited without using the above mentioned technique according to the first embodiment.

[0059] Thus, the width of the N column 25a in the inner periphery region 26a is different from that in the outer periphery region 26b. Specifically, the width of each N column 25a, 25b is changed in the horizontal direction only.

[0060] The technique according to the first embodiment is used in a region, the withstand voltage of which is reduced, so that the reduction of the total withstand voltage of the device is limited.

[0061] In this case, even when the impurity amount is deviated, sufficient withstand voltage of the device is obtained.

[0062] The device shown in FIG. 12 can be manufactured by using a mask having multiple openings, which are aligned in line in the horizontal direction.

[0063] (Modifications)

[0064] Although the device shown in FIG. 1 includes the body layer as the resurf layer, the device can have no resurf layer.

[0065] Although the device in FIG. 1 includes ten pairs of the N column 25, 25a, 25b and the P column 27, 27a, 27b, the number of pairs of the N column and the P column can be other numbers.

[0066] Although the excess impurity amount in the inner periphery region 26a is changed from zero to a predetermined value with rectangular shape shown in FIG. 3, the excess impurity amount in the inner periphery region 26a can be changed stepwise.

[0067] Preferably, the total impurity amount of the N column 25b and the P column 27b in the outer periphery region 26b is equal to or smaller than the total impurity amount of the N column 25 and the P column 27 in the center region 12. This is because the electric field concentration at the outer periphery region 26b is reduced by reducing the impurity amount in the outer periphery region 26b.

[0068] Although the difference 126a of the impurity amount between the N column 25a and the P column 27a is controlled by the width of the N column 26a, the difference 126a can be controlled by the width of the P column 27a. Further, the difference 126a can be controlled by the impurity concentration of each column 25a, 27a.